

A PAPER MACHE UNIT CAN INVOLVE THESE EXPERIENCES...

AND SOME POINTS FOR EVALUATION...

1. FORMING AN IDEA, plan or purpose

Is it original?  
imaginative?  
challenging?  
purposeful?

2. SEARCH FOR MATERIALS (and storage of them)

Basic necessities

newspapers, funnies  
container for paste  
wheat paste or metylan  
warm water, pan or pail  
for mixing paste  
apron or old shirt  
paper toweling or brown  
kraft wrapping paper  
paints, brushes, shellac  
or clear plastic spray

Other items

string, wire  
masking tape or  
gummed tape  
stapler  
"scrap" items for  
framework, accents  
pliers, tools  
drying pegs, racks  
paper for name tags  
aluminum foil  
kleenex, toilet tissue

3. CONSTRUCTING A FRAMEWORK OR "ARMATURE" OR BASE  
(this might involve movable parts)

Is the student...  
observing?  
resourceful?  
responsible for  
his materials?

4. SCULPTURING FORMS..BUILDING OUT AND SINKING IN

Are attitudes good?  
Industry, patience,  
perseverance

5. APPLYING PAPER TOWELS, BROWN WRAPPING PAPER, or  
other type of surface appropriate to the subject  
...toweling makes fairly smooth surface for paint

Are skills and techniques  
of high quality?  
in sculptural effects  
surface textures  
color methods  
appropriate accents

6. PLANNING SURFACE COLOR AND TEXTURE

...such as painting, using colored papers or  
fabrics, or applying compounds to sand (ex:gesso)

Are work habits good?  
care and clean-up  
of supplies  
wise use of time and  
materials  
willingness to share  
and give aid  
respect, appreciation  
for others work

7. POSSIBLY USING WOOD WORKING TOOLS AND SEWING SUPPLIES

8. APPLY PROTECTIVE FINISH TO MACHE..shellac, plastic  
spray on to tempera, not necessary for acrylics

9. GLUING OR FASTENING ON ADDITIONAL ITEMS FOR THE  
FINAL ACCENTS..,to enhance character and personality

SOME POSSIBLE ITEMS TO MAKE WITH PAPER MACHE:

ANIMALS..fantastic and imaginative

PUPPETS..stick or rod type, hand type,  
hinge method, marionettes (stringed)

MASKS...stick type, decorative wall type,  
half mask, mask to cover whole head

GROUP TYPE PROJECTS...big animals to ride,  
totem poles, large figures, seasonal themes

RHYTHM INSTRUMENTS..rattles, shakers

CORRELATION PROJECTS..for units of work

DECORATIVE TOYS, GAMES, TEACHING AIDS

COSTUMES, STAGING IDEAS, props, scenery

DECORATION IDEAS

FIGURES, CARICATURES, HEADS

COMBINATION IDEAS of above ideas

SOME REFERENCES ON CLOSED RESERVE

Betts, Victoria. Exploring Papier-Mache. Worcester, Mass: Davis publications, 1956.  
Kenny, Carla and John B. The Art of Papier Mache and Design in Papier Mache.  
Meilach, Dona Z. Papier Mache Artistry. New York: Crown Publishers, 1971.

# PAPER MACHE ...SOME MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES FOR VARIED PROJECTS.

As seen in demonstrations in Art Education class..Refer also to book Exploring Paper Mache by Victoria Betts and other mache books on your reading list.

SOME MATERIALS FOR THE "BASE", "CORE", OR FRAMEWORK, ARMATURE	ADHERING MEDIA, PASTES AND SOLUTIONS	SCULPTURAL TECHNIQUES (Build "out" and "sink in" for depth and shadows)
Balloons-all sizes and shapes Light bulbs--can be taken out or left in to rattle	Wheat paste or wall-paper paste into warm water	"Pinch in" wads while wet Pop balloons before dry and pinch and shape layers
Modeling Clay--the non-hardening type	Liquid starch Elmer's glue and water School white paste and water	Cut into dried layers and insert forms, "band-aid" Seal in and build around scrap material forms
Round forms fruits dishes, bowls balls gourds bottles human face	Liquitex polymer Medium	Score and sculpture cardboard and seal in
Styrofoam balls, ovals, and scrap pieces foam board polystyrene (packing material)	Prang tempera mixer Water glass glue (sodium silicate for hard surface)	Pin "layered" form into the desired shape on wax paper Bend wire for flexible and graceful shapes-18 or 19 gauge stovepipe wire is good
Cardboard tubes and cylinders, rolled newspaper	Metylan cellulose paste, mix with water	wads--use "wet wads" like clay (use newspaper, toilet tissue, kleenex, foil, etc.)
"Wad" method in wads and sealed in in sacks in socks in cloth in kleenex, tissues		Cardboard strips, bent, curved stapled into shapes
Wire of all kinds		Styrofoam shapes--cut, carve, glue together with toothpicks & Elmer's glue--hot wire styrofoam cutter is helpful here
Chicken wire and Lace Wire		
Cardboard of all kinds for sculptured forms cardboard strips of (railroad board, tagboard)		
Boxes and cartons round and rectangular		
Egg cartons and dividers milk carton, paper cups packing cartons,dividers		
Wood forms, sticks, dowels driftwood forms		
Scrap items of plastic-- containers, "eggs" etc.		

TREAT THE SURFACE FOR COLOR AND TEXTURES	MORE TEXTURAL EFFECTS FOR SURFACES..by using some different MODELING MEDIA other than paper mache..	A "FINISH" TO PROTECT THE PRODUCT (usually applied to tempera paint for protection from dirt and smearing and in some cases, to brighten paint
PAPERS paper toweling is most used finish for tempera paint later—either school or kitchen type.. or try tissues—plain, madras crepe paper kleenex, napkins (in color) sacks or wrapping paper magazine sections decorative papers, foils, metallic types rice papers, mulberry onion skin types contact papers	..below modeling media will often give a more varied surface or rough texture than the regular paper toweling layer on mache. They are arranged generaaly from cleanest to messiest...	SHELLAC quick dry for glass coat, solvent alcohol
CLOTH & FABRICS (Seal in with mache paste or glue on later to surface) cheesecloth nettings citrus fruit sack mesh t-shirt material stretch fabrics upholstery scraps plastic fabrics,leathers soft felts fake furs imitation "skins"	Wallpaper cleaner or Pla-Dough Plaster bandages ("Pariscraft") Starch mixes—tissues, kleenex, crepe papers Liquitex modeling paste Celastic—professional plastic cloth—very hard and durable Pulp mache (takes long time to dry)	VARNISH slow drying time ..can be gloss or satin finish. turpentine is solvent
COMPOUNDS (a preparation for paint), rub on or mold on spackling compound—sand plaster, patching plaster plastic wood --sand liquitex modeling paste model auto putty gesso—may be used before applying acrylic paints shoe polish, waxes	Sawdust mixture—sawdust and glue into thick wheat paste	PLASTIC SPRAY quick drying and good for white and light paints—clear
PAINTS Tempra in liquid, powder, or cake form (temperas need a protective coating) water color paints (for shading) acrylic paints (need no coating) lacquers model airplane paints oil paints (slow drying) spray paints (aerosol cans)		"POOR MAN's ACRYLIC" (mix two-thirds tempera with one-third Liquitex Polymer Medium, paint on to surface)
OTHER COLOR MEDIA chalks (for shading) colored felt pens for line effects oil paint sticks oil pastels for shading		LACQUERS for gloss finish, lacquer thinner is solvent
		WAX especially for wood finishes
		LIQUID EPOXY for strength
		SHOE POLISHES